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WATH-UPON-DEARNE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE HEALTH OF
WATH - upon - DEARNE
1960

WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

W. W. WILKINSON, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. S.I.B.



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WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year 1960

Public Health Department,
Dunford House,
Doncaster Road,
Wath-upon-Dearne.

(Telephone No. Wath-upon-Dearne 2251/2)

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

There were only four infant deaths in the district producing an infant mortality rate of 15 per 1,000 which is below the national average. There was no maternal death. Also there were no deaths from any type of Tuberculosis. There were five deaths from Cancer of the Lung.

A Chiropody Service commenced on the 1st of April. The scheme affords free chiropody treatment to old age pensioners, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped, and is operated jointly by the Wath-upon-Dearne Aged People's Welfare Committee and the County Council. Two hundred and forty three people had been treated on seven hundred and fifty seven occasions by the end of the year.

Eighty two dwellings were completed by the Local Authority in the course of the year and twenty six by private

enterprise. Fifty one families were re-housed into Council owned dwellings from clearance areas, etc., during the year. The common lodging house, which for long has been an anxiety to the Public Health Department was formally taken over by the Council on the 12th of February with a view to demolition.

Mr. Wilkinson, Chief Public Health Inspector, has included a report concerning the environmental health services.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (in acres)	2,665
Population (Census) 1951)	13,928
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population mid 1960	14,440
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931) ...	3,375
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st December, 1960)	5,006
Nett Product of Penny Rate	£1,115
Rateable Value	£203,463
Height above Sea-level	70-325 ft.
Rainfall for Year	31.22 ins.

Vital Statistics 1960

Live Births	266
Live Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population	17.9
Illegitimate Live Births Per cent of Total Live Births ...	2.22
Still Births	5
Still Birth Rate Per 1,000 Live and Still Births	18.5
Total Live and Still Births	271
Infant Deaths under 1 Year of Age	4
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births - Total ...	15.0
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births Legitimate	15.0
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births Illegitimate	Nil
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births (Deaths under Four Weeks)	11.3
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under One Week per 1,000 Live Births)	7.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under One Week combined per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	25.8
Maternal Deaths Including Abortion	Nil
Death Rate - All Causes	9.3
Total Deaths - All Ages	135
Natural Increase of the Population	131

Causes of Death in 1960

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ...	—	—
2. Tuberculosis (Other) ...	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease ...	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10. Cancer of the Stomach ...	4	2
11. Cancer of the Lungs or Bronchus ...	5	—
12. Cancer of the Breast ...	—	1
13. Cancer of the Uterus ...	—	1
14. Other Cancer or Lymphatic Cancer	5	4
15. Leukaemia or Aleukaemia ...	—	—
16. Diabetes ...	1	1
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	8	9
18. Coronary disease or Angina ...	11	10
19. Hypertension with Heart disease ...	1	3
20. Other Heart disease ...	14	13
21. Other Circulatory disease ...	2	3
22. Influenza ...	—	—
23. Pneumonia ...	—	1
24. Bronchitis ...	9	1
25. Other diseases of the Respiratory System ...	2	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis or Diarrhoea ...	1	—
28. Nephritis or Nephrosis ...	—	1
29. Enlarged Prostate ...	1	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion...	—	—
31. Congenital malformation ...	—	1
32. Other defined or ill-defined diseases	4	3
33. Motor vehicles accidents ...	2	2
34. All other accidents ...	2	2
35. Suicide ...	2	—
36. Homicide or operations of war ...	—	—
TOTAL—All causes ...	76	59

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age.

No.	Cause	Age	Place of Death
1.	Broncho Pneumonia. Gastro Enteritis	2 weeks	Hospital
2.	Status Epilepticus, Hyperpyrexia. Broncho Pneumonia. P.M.	1 month	Hospital
3.	Defective Vitality. Congenital Mal-formation	1 hour	Home
4.	Intracranial Haemorrhage. Tear of Tentorium. Atelectasis. Prematurity	5 hours	Hospital

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Services

There is continuing difficulty in obtaining hospital accommodation for female aged patients who, though not acutely ill, require hospital care. The position has been improved slightly by the provision of some geriatric beds at the Montagu Hospital but there are still insufficient beds in the area for their needs.

There is a gross shortage of accommodation for maternity cases wishing hospital confinements—47% of the confinements in Wath take place at home, whereas the Cranbrook Report recommends that 75% of confinements should take place in hospital. More hospital beds are urgently required for midwifery cases, and it is quite obvious that these should be located in the Montagu Hospital and not miles away—Rotherham, Barnsley or Doncaster.

County Ambulance Service

The local service is based on a depot at Dunford House. The Depot Superintendent is Mr. F. Hyde (Telephone Wath-upon-Deane 2234). There are 6 wireless equipped ambulances manned by a staff of 25 all trained in first aid.

Total patients carried	... ..	31,379
Number of journeys	... ..	4,814
Total mileage	... ..	163,648

Infectious Diseases

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Menin- gococcal Infection	Dysen- tery	Measles	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Total
Winterwell	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wharncliffe	1	10	—	—	1	—	12
Melton	—	2	1	1	—	—	4
Central	—	13	—	—	2	1	16
East	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	4	26	1	1	3	1	36

Tuberculosis

No. on Register at 31st December, 1960

				Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	...	...	40	27	67
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	5	3	8
Totals				45	30	75

Additions to Register during 1960

				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
				Males	Females	Males	Females	
New Notifications	...	...	...	3	1	—	—	4
Others (Restored, transfers in etc.)	...	...	...	1	2	—	—	3
Totals				4	3	—	—	7

New Notifications—Pulmonary Age Groups

						Males	Females
15—25	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
25—35	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
67—75	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Totals					...	3	1

There were four fresh notifications. The Mass X-Ray Unit paid a visit to Manvers Main Colliery.

Survey at Manvers Main—Mass X-Ray.

Number Examined	Tuberculosis Discovered	
	Active	Inactive
1,820	2	10

There is no difficulty in obtaining hospital accommodation for cases of Tuberculosis—ten years ago there was great difficulty. Patients are treated at Wath Wood Hospital; a Health Visitor attends regularly at the hospital to assist patients normally resident in the County and who may have personal problems. Another Health Visitor is employed in a similar capacity at Mexborough Montagu Chest Clinic, attending once weekly.

All infants on school entry are offered a skin test for tuberculosis and there is a full programme of—mass x-ray; contact tracing; home visiting; home treatment; housing accommodation, and B.C.G. vaccination for school leavers. All these measures are directed to the control of this chronic infectious disease.

National Assistance Act. Section 47

This section of the Act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons from their homes on a Court Order, or, in an emergency, on an Order signed by two medical practitioners and a Justice of the Peace, to a county home or to hospital, provided that all the conditions of the Act are satisfied.

Home Safety Committee

There is an active Home Safety Committee in the district—talks, lectures, film shows were given in the schools and at the meetings of the numerous organisations catering for the welfare of the elderly. The following table shows the type of accidents in the home and the age groups affected.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME
Year ended 31st December, 1960.
WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT
CASES TREATED AT THE MONTAGU HOSPITAL,
MEXBOROUGH.

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	Age Groups											
	All Ages		0-4		5-14		15-44		45-64		65+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Falls:												
From bedroom window	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downstairs	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other falls from one level to another	4	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	-	-
Falls on same level	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Burns:												
Caused by Superficial Ammonia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns on side of face	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scalded chest	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Scalded back	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric shock-burned hand	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scalded thigh and leg	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dog bites	3	3	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Trapped wrist in door	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Trapped finger in deck chair	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trapped arm in washer	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Swallowed Phenobarbitone tablets	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fractured skull	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other accidents not specified												
Foreign bodies:												
Eye	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
Nostril	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foot	6	1	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hand	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Swallowed wasp	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Swallowed fish bone	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swallowed part of plastic spoon	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swallowed marble	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scissors in forearm	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Laceration of:												
Leg	4	5	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Head	9	5	6	3	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-
Hand	10	4	1	1	5	1	4	1	-	-	-	1
Chest	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Foot	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Back	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Head Injuries	5	3	-	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
Other injuries, feet, legs, arms, etc.,	32	35	8	4	9	7	6	7	6	14	3	3
TOTAL	86	93										

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES—DIVISION No. 26
Swinton, Rawmarsh & Wath-upon-Dearne Urban Districts

Area of Division 7,990 acres
 Estimated Population 47,200

Comparative Vital Statistics for the Year 1960.
Comparability Factors — Wath-upon-Dearne U.D.

Births — 0·97

Deaths — 1·22

The following table shows an interesting comparison between the Authority's vital statistics and those of the West Riding County Council Urban Authorities, the West Riding as a whole and England and Wales as a whole.

	Wath Urban District	Div. 26	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administra- tive County	England and Wales
Live Births (Crude)	18·4	18·1	16·5	16·9	17·1
Live Births (Corrected)	17·9	*	16·7	17·1	*
Death Rate—All causes					
Crude	9·3	10·2	12·2	11·5	11·5
Death Rate—All causes					
Corrected	11·4	*	12·9	12·6	*
Infective and Parasitic Diseases—excluding Tuberculosis, but including Syphilis and other V.D.	Nil	0·04	0·06	0·06	*
Tuberculosis:—					
Respiratory	Nil	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·07
Other Forms	Nil	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·01
All Forms	Nil	0·08	0·07	0·07	0·07
Cancer	1·52	1·86	2·10	1·98	2·16
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1·18	1·63	1·97	1·85	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	3·95	3·67	4·68	4·35	*
Respiratory Diseases ...	0·90	0·95	1·25	1·17	*
Maternal Mortality	Nil	1·15	0·70	0·73	0·39
Infantile Mortality	15·0	24·6	22·5	22·5	21·7
Neo Natal Mortality ...	11·3	16·4	15·9	15·8	15·6
Early Neo Natal Mortality	7·5	15·24	*	*	*
Perinatal Mortality ...	25·8	34·5	35·3	35·9	*
Still-Births	18·5	19·5	21·8	22·4	19·7

* Figures not available.

Infant Mortality. Division 26

There were 853 live births in the Division, the highest number since 1948. The live birth rate is well above the national average and the infantile mortality rate of 24·6 compares favourably with the national rate of 21·7. The majority of infant deaths were due to prematurity and congenital abnormalities. There was one maternal death in Swinton—ten days after delivery and due to pulmonary embolism.

Home Visits made by Health Visitors

	First Visits		Total Visits	
	Effective	No Access	Effective	No Access
Expectant Mothers ...	50	4	74	—
Children under 1 year	896	155	3,612	271
Children between				
1 and 5 years ...	*	*	3,858	184
Other cases ...	*	*	5,144	243
<hr/>				
Total ...	946	159	12,688	698

* Figures not available.

Total number of families or households visited by the Health Visitors—2,832.

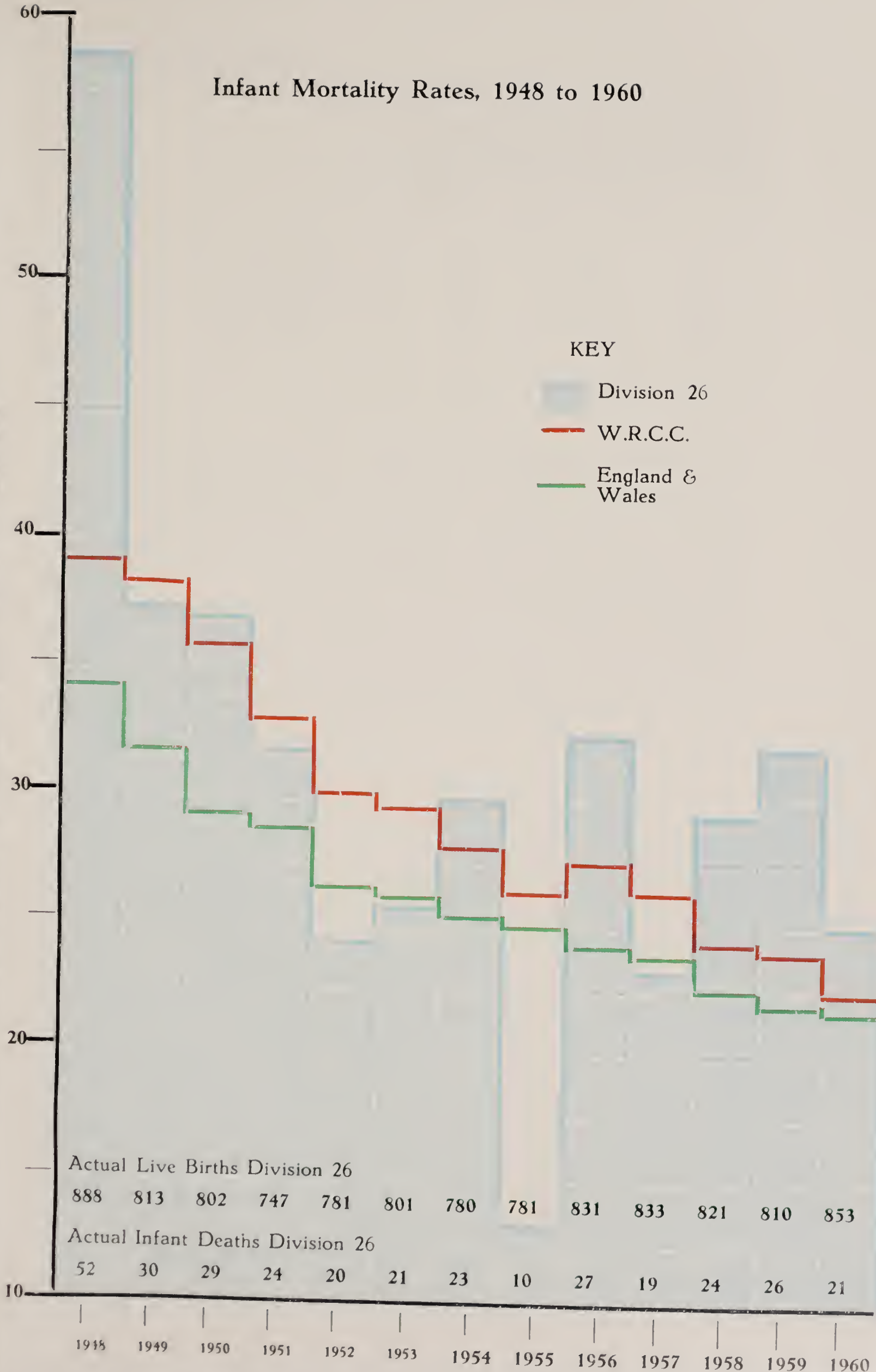
The establishment of Health Visitors is 10. They are employed on a full range of duties including the school health service, supervision of the home helps, hospital liaison, tuberculosis visiting and supervision of the more frail aged members of the community. They also supervise the chiropody scheme which covers old age pensioners, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The Health Visitors are seriously overloaded. There are 10,000 school children and 4,000 pre school children. We have two infant welfare clinics as a minimum in each district and many extra school clinics and inspections. Eighty part-time home helps are employed and every week there are 340 home help cases to supervise amongst the chronic sick alone. If other cases are considered the figure jumps to 350. Problem family work, visiting homes, care of the aged, chiropody schemes and health education are all being expanded—we require and can employ another 3 Health Visitors or Clinic Nurses in the Divisions.

Infant Mortality Rates, 1948 to 1960

INFANT MORTALITY per 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

KEY

- Division 26
- W.R.C.C.
- England & Wales



Actual Live Births Division 26

888 813 802 747 781 801 780 781 831 833 821 810 853

Actual Infant Deaths Division 26

52 30 29 24 20 21 23 10 27 19 24 26 21

Infant Welfare Centres

Centre	Doctor in Charge	No. of individual children who attended during the year	Total No. of attendances made by children in previous column during year	
			Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Wath	Dr. M. Lister	244	1,338	254
West Melton	Dr. M. Lister	166	869	137
Swinton	Dr. I. Campbell	447	3,654	674
Kilnhurst	Dr. J. Core	59	625	304
Rawmarsh	Dr. J. Core	387	1,687	441
		1,303	8,173	1,810

The infant welfare centre at Monkwood in Rawmarsh was not completed at the end of the year. The centre at KILNHURST although it has done valuable work was never really ideal and should be replaced—sites were inspected and approval given in principle for the replacement of this centre by a new building. The clinic at Dunford House is to be replaced by a multiple clinic to be constructed opposite the Town Hall in Wath and is to include a dental clinic. Dunford House will then become the administrative headquarters for the enlarged Division.

Home Nursing Service

Type of Case	No. of Cases Attended by Home Nurses.	No. of Visits made by Home Nurses.
Medical	658	23,090
Surgical	151	3,977
Infectious Disease	—	10
Tuberculosis	18	1,402
Maternal Complications	20	169
TOTALS	847	28,648

Of the 847 cases attended, 458 requiring 19,324 visits, were aged 65 or over, 30 cases were under the age of 5 years at the time of the first visit and 299 visits were made. A total of 103 patients each received more than 24 visits from the Home Nurses during the course of the year.

The staff consists of 10 full-time Home Nurses and one part-time. They are responsible for nursing sick people at home at the request of the family doctor. All equipment considered necessary for this purpose is supplied. The demand on the service is being met in full and the service is fully staffed. All the Home Nurses are mobile. They are assisted in providing comforts for the chronic sick by grants from the Rawmarsh Aid in Sickness Fund, the Swinton and Kilnhurst Nursing Association Fund and the National Society for Cancer Relief. The demand on this service has been stable over the past seven years at approximately 30,000 visits yearly.

Domestic Help Service

Establishment of Domestic Helps	...	...	34.75	Full-time
Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.60	...	...	80	Part-time (equivalent of 37.5 full-time)

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31.12.60 :—

		No. of Cases	Hours
1.	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	82	8,313
2.	Tuberculosis	4	1,068
3.	Chronic Sick (a) aged 65 plus	369	70,510
	(b) aged 65	36	5,093
4.	Others	10	811
	Totals ...	501	85,795

	1958	1959	1960
Average number of Staff (part-time)	62	68	80
Total Hours	62,377	66,666	85,795

The Domestic Help Service' continues to expand from 68 part-time to 80 part-time home helps. The number of hours employed has increased from 66,000 to 85,000. The home help and the home nursing service assist many frail pensioners in maintaining the continued occupation of their own homes rather than as an alternative seeking admission to a county home or hospital. There are some old people living alone who have lost touch with the community, they are often dirty and unkempt and will not wash, cook or care for themselves, but who wish to do as they like in their own homes—they are not really ill but they are isolated and the home helps and health visitors are often their only contact with the outside world. A good home help can work wonders in some of these cases: Their task is often very unpleasant and on occasion it has been necessary to put two home helps in the one household so that the house can be cleansed.

MATERNITY SERVICES

Births

	Domiciliary	Institutional	Total
Wath	180	86	266
Swinton	153	100	253
Rawmarsh	167	167	334

Ante-Natal Clinics

Clinic	Doctor in Charge	Number of women who attended	Number of women who attended for blood exam. only	Total No. of attendances made by women
Wath	Dr. D. Chapman	112	41	553
Swinton	Dr. H. H. Smith	205	—	971
Rawmarsh	Dr. M. Scott	191	—	904
	Totals :	508	41	2428

Relaxation Classes

Clinic	Midwife	No. of Women who attended
Wath	M. Barber	84
Swinton	F. Lounders	85
Rawmarsh	J. Dearden*	—
	Total	169

*Classes abandoned due to Staff shortages. Since re-opened.

Post-Natal Clinics (held jointly with Ante-Natal Clinics)

Clinic	Doctor in Charge	Number of women who attended	Total number of attendances made by women
Wath	Dr. D. Chapman	22	22
Swinton	Dr. H. H. Smith	41	41
Rawmarsh	Dr. M. Scott	32	32
	Totals :	95	95

The Midwives were under great pressure of work during 1960 due to staff shortages—for this reason the relaxation classes at Rawmarsh had to be abandoned. Eight Midwives are employed. 42% of all deliveries took place in hospital—the Cranbrook Report recommend 75% should be confined in hospital. If this is to be possible the number of maternity beds will have to be increased. The Midwives attended 507 confinements and in 28 cases a doctor was present at the time of the delivery of the child. One hundred and eighty two mothers were discharged from hospital before the 10th day and were visited by Midwives at home, 22 were discharged between the 10th—14th day.

Premature Births

District	Born Alive			Stillborn			No. Removed to Hos. after Birth	No. who survived 28 days		
	At home	In hosp.	Total	At home	In hosp.	Total		Born At home	Born In hosp.	Total
Wath	7	6	13	—	3	3	1	7	5	12
Swinton	7	12	19	1	1	2	—	7	9	16
Rawmarsh	7	22	29	—	4	4	—	7	17	24
Totals	21	40	61	1	8	9	1	21	31	52

Nine of the premature babies failed to survive 28 days. Almost half the total infant mortality is associated with prematurity.

Care of Unmarried Mother

For the purpose of the scheme a married mother of an illegitimate child is included. Unmarried mothers require advice and help, as they may be young and they tend to avoid

ante-natal care. The County Council can make arrangements for the confinement and in approved cases they may accept responsibility for the care of the mother and child for a total period of 13 weeks, excluding the lying-in period. A church of England Social Worker assists in obtaining accommodation for these cases, irrespective of their religion.

Married :

With previous illegitimate children ...	2
Without previous illegitimate children	5

Single :

With previous illegitimate children ...	3
Without previous illegitimate children	2

Widowed :

With previous illegitimate children ...	1
Without previous illegitimate children	—

Total ...	13
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One infant died and in the other twelve cases the baby remained with the mother.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mentally Disordered Persons

Category: subnormal or severe subnormal.

(1)	No. in the division under care or guidance	...	76
	No. of new ascertainments	... ..	5
	No. in remunerative employment	... ..	15
	No. attending Training Centre at Wath	... ..	39

Category: mentally ill.

(2)	No. discharged from Psychiatric Hospitals	...	29
	No. of patients requiring after care	... ..	19
	No. of visits involved to patients requiring after care	... ..	182
	No. of cases referred to Out-patient Psychiatric Depts.	... ..	8

With the coming of the 1959 Mental Health Act, the service had to be re-organised to meet the demands.

The Act reflects a change of attitude towards mental disorder. This is without doubt, due to the acceptance of expert opinion by the Royal Commission on whose recommendations the new legislation is based. While there remains in the public mind many misconceptions about mental disorder, there is nevertheless, a growing awareness of problems which have to be faced. The process of enlightenment of the public will inevitably take time but will be accelerated as a result of the progressive implementation of the Act. With this in mind, a Mental Health Exhibition was held on the 13th, 14th and 15th July. At the same period the Training Centre, Wath-upon-Deane was open to inspection by the public.

The Mental Welfare Officer, Mrs. F. H. Redman continues to attend the psychiatric out-patients department at the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley: this liaison with the Hospital Clinics and the Consultant Psychiatrist is invaluable to the Mental Health Service.

The number of domiciliary visits made to mentally ill patients increased and made it possible for more patients to be admitted to hospital on an informal basis in compliance with the new Act.

Co-operation with the Youth Employment Officer and the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour proved an excellent arrangement and made it possible for two patients to be referred for long term rehabilitation and assisted in placing more patients in employment.

The Training Centre at Oak Road continues to render valuable service to the 70 trainees aged from 4-36 years who attend daily for instruction. It is a purpose built centre and has been so successful that it is already being enlarged to accommodate 100 trainees. They receive instruction in manual crafts, housecraft, social behaviour, physical education, country dancing, music and games. The adult women are skilled at embroidery and dressmaking.

During Mental Health Week 120 visitors from the surrounding area visited the centre which is supervised by Mrs. P. M. Winstanley. The whole staff and trainees had a day trip to Hornsea on July the 7th. The smaller children being taken separately to Locke Park, Barnsley, on July 21st.

A Christmas Party which was most enjoyable was held on the 15th December followed by a Carol Service on the 21st.

We have an active Parent Teachers Association and in addition have valued the assistance of the Wath and District and Mexborough Associations for the parents of Mentally Handicapped Children and the Rawmarsh Society for Spastics who have all assisted in social activities outside the Training Centre.

At the end of the year there were 84 trainees on the register. It is becoming apparent to me that the training for the adult section will have to become much broader in scope, possibly on the lines of sheltered workshops but this would not have been possible without initial training.

CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES

The Divisional Medical Officer is the appointed officer for the co-ordination of this service. Reports on children come from Health Visitors, School Welfare Officers, Probation Officers, Public Health Inspectors, Childrens Officer, the N.S.P.C.C., and the National Assistance Board. In one case a family was taken into care due to the mental instability of the mother. The supervision of some of these cases presents a very difficult task and is most time consuming and frustrating.

Chiropody Service

Voluntary Association	Date Scheme Commenced	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated		
			Domiciliary	Non-Domiciliary	Total
Wath - upon - Dearne Aged People's Welfare Comm.	1/4/60	63	70	173	243
Swinton Aged People's Welfare Comm.	21/3/60	77	59	111	170
Rawmarsh Aged People's Welfare Comm.	21/3/60	78	82	263	345

Total No. of Treatments :	Wath	...	...	...	...	757
	Swinton	...	...	...		835
	Rawmarsh	...	...	...		873

The scheme is operating efficiently although in the first instance. owing to the large number of visits that the Health Visitors were obliged to make, there was some difficulty. The majority of the treatments are for nail trimming. The Chiropodist fees are paid by the County Council to the Voluntary Associations concerned. All the accounts are certified by the Divisional Medical Officer on receipt and are forwarded to the County Treasurer for payment. The service is of great assistance to the aged.

Joint Warden Scheme for the Supervision of the Aged

The joint scheme, operated by the Swinton Urban District Council and the County Council had been extended at the end of the year to cover 111 bungalows and 16 flats occupied by 172 people, 77 of whom were living alone. Three Wardens have been appointed. Fifty-eight of the occupants were over 75 years of age. The Warden acts as a friend to the old people and is in close contact with the social services. The scheme is supervised by the Health Visitors and the Housing Manager and is a success.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The immunisation rate in school children is excellent and well above the minimum safe level of 75%. If Diphtheria became prevalent it is the under fives who would be most involved. Children should be protected before they are a year old and there is a need to increase the numbers immunised in the under 5 age group.

Urban District	No. of Children Primarily Immunised In 1960			Number of Children given booster doses during 1960	No. of Children Immunised at any time up to 31.12.60.			Estimated Mid-Year Population			Percentage	
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	Total		Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.
Wath	208	56	264	91	693	2281	2974	1195	2349	3544	57.9	97.06
Swinton	208	45	253	106	670	1830	2500	1134	1915	3049	59.08	95.5
Rawmarsh	220	77	297	328	895	2793	3688	1770	2997	4767	50.5	93.1

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Details at 31st December, 1960.

	No. of Persons Vaccinated During 1960			Total Vaccinated at 31st December, 1960		
	1st Injection	2nd Injection	3rd Injection	No. Registered Awaiting Vaccination	2 Injections	3 Injections
Children Born in Years 1943 to 1960	851	759	1,659	75	10,593	9,499*
Persons Born in Years 1933 to 1942	428	419	836	4	2,756	1,489
Persons Born Before 1933 who have not passed 40th birthday.	584	517	698	5	1,033	1,351
Others	12	4	4	—	4	4
	1,875	1,699	3,197	84	14,386	12,343

* Approximately 85% of this group are protected.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

No. of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1960

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. born in years	Under 1 1960	1—4 1956/59	5—14 1946/55	15 or over before 1946	Total
No. Vaccinated :					
Wath	40	9	1	6	56
Swinton	11	4	—	4	19
Rawmarsh	63	5	1	6	75
No. re-vaccinated :					
Wath	—	1	1	10	12
Swinton	—	2	—	8	10
Rawmarsh	—	—	7	15	22

This disease in its major form kills one in three of those who develop the complaint. The disease will tend to be imported more commonly owing to air travel. Treatment is not effective in preventing death or disfigurement. The disease is prevented only by vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination in adult life.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The greatest mortality from this disease is in the first year of life. Protection should be offered after the third month of age and is not considered necessary after the fourth year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

There are more than 9,000 pupils attending school in the health division area. Medical examination is arranged on school entry, on transfer to Junior Mixed School and on entry and leaving the Secondary School. These examinations are the minimum—if a scholar is not making progress accordingly to his known ability it is the responsibility of the Head of the School and the School Medical Officer to ascertain the reason. This may be simple—poor vision, deafness, or much more difficult or complex, general emotional disturbance due to factors quite possibly outside the school itself. Such cases require careful investigation. The Family Doctor is consulted and the services of the Consultant Paediatrician are readily available with the full backing of the Sheffield Children's Hospital and other specialist departments if such assistance is required.

The Child Health Specialist, Dr. C. C. Harvey, is also advisor to the County Council and conducts clinics at Barber's Avenue, Rawmarsh and at all the hospitals in the area. Written reports are referred to both the Family Doctor and the School Medical Officer, and naturally no pupil is referred for Consultant opinion without the knowledge and consent of the Family Doctor.

An interesting advance now firmly established is a Progress Clinic held by the Consultant at Barber's Avenue, Rawmarsh. To this clinic pre school children may be referred for observation on progress and development: this is a vitally important matter as in some instances special forms of education may be essential for some of the children and this may be necessary at a very early age, 2 years in the case of blind or totally deaf children.

Dr. M. R. Menzies is responsible for the ascertainment of pupils in need of special educational treatment, which is a most exacting duty, in addition to the routine inspections of school children and the regular supervision of pupils under observation for health reasons at the school clinics held at regular intervals throughout the school year in Rawmarsh, Wath and Swinton. We have had valuable assistance from Dr. T. A. Appleby and Drs. P. M. and P. L. Baker.

School Clinics :

Ophthalmic Clinics	...	...	...	...	Wath and Rawmarsh
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...	...	Swinton
Paediatric Clinic	...	...	...	...	Rawmarsh
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	Rawmarsh
E.N.T. Clinic	...	...	...	...	Montagu Hospital
Speech Therapy Clinic	...	...	...	...	Swinton
Progress Clinic	...	...	...	...	Rawmarsh
School Observation Clinics	...	...	...	...	Wath, West Melton, Rawmarsh, Swinton, Kilnhurst.

Inspections of School Children 1960 :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	694
1st Year Junior	...	...	...	...	...	814
1st Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	984
Last Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	774
						3,266
No. of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,760
No. of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	77
						1,837
Total Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5,103

Cleanliness of School Children and Head Infestation

	Total Children Infested.	School Population.	Percentage Infested
Rawmarsh and Parkgate ...	128	3,120	4.1
Swinton and Kilnhurst ...	51	2,116	2.4
Wath and West Melton ...	76	3,358	2.2

Comparative Figures :

	1960	1959	1958
Total No. Infested ...	255	305	300
Total Children ...	8,594	8,583	8,593
Total Percentage ...	2.9	3.5	3.5

Detailed Breakdown Figures

	Number infested	GIRLS Popu- lation	Percent- age	Number infested	BOYS Popu- lation	Percent- age
Rawmarsh	101	1,465	6.7	27	1,655	1.6
Swinton	43	1,066	4.03	8	1,050	0.7
Wath	64	1,615	3.9	12	1,743	0.6
Division	208	4,146	5.01	47	4,448	1.05

Care of Handicapped Children

Day School for E.S.N. Pupils—Milton School ...	...	58
Residential School for E.S.N. Pupils ...	...	3
Residential School for the Deaf or Partially Deaf Pupils		3
Residential School for Deaf E.S.N. Pupils ...	...	—
Residential School for Partially-sighted Pupils ...		1
Residential School for Blind Pupils ...	...	2
Residential School for Delicate Pupils ...	...	4
Residential School for Spastic Pupils ...	...	2
Residential School for Physically Handicapped Pupils		—
Residential School for Epileptic Pupils ...	...	1
Residential School for Maladjusted Pupils ...	...	3
		<hr/> 77 <hr/>

Tuberculin Jelly Testing of School Entrants

All school entrants are tested as are all children who appear not to be in very good health.

All school entrants whose parents have given written consent have been tested. The results are as follows:—

No. Tested		No. Positive		No. Negative	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
334	248	4	3	330	245

Children found to give a positive reaction are referred to the chest clinic for further investigation and the family doctor is notified.

One child was found to have a primary infection and was admitted to Hospital.

Three adults were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis as a result of investigating contacts—the mother and sister of one child, the grandfather of another.

The uncle of a third positive reaction has been notified independently as suffering from Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. Vaccination of 13 Year Old School Children

No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination, if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously	...	...	...	...	1,655
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	...	983
Percentage of acceptance	...	...	...	...	59.4
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :					
No. of children tested	...	...	...	...	918
Result of Test :					
Positive	...	...	...	...	144
Negative	...	...	...	...	769
Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	5
Total					918
<hr/>					
Percentage positive	...	...	...	...	15.8
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	743
Tuberculin Test 12 months after Vaccination					
(a) No. vaccinated in 1959	...	...	...	...	460
(b) No. Tuberculin tested after 12 months	...	...	...	...	383
(c) Result of Test :					
(i) Positive	...	...	...	...	340
(ii) Negative	...	...	...	...	36
(iii) Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	7

WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1960

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my report on the
work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year the following inspections were made :—

Nature of Inspection	No. of Inspections made
Houses for structural defects (housing inspections)...	403
Houses re overcrowding	1
Premises re nuisances :—	
Vermin and insect pests	57
Drainage and sanitary conveniences	372
Dustbins and refuse collection	165
Offensive accumulations	17
Paving of yards and passages	11
Keeping of animals	2
Filthy premises	9
Miscellaneous housing visits	48
Observation and visits re smoke nuisances	8
Atmospheric pollution	23
Visits re refuse collection	30
Visits re refuse disposal	30
Dairies and milk shops	4
Ice Cream premises	4
Food shops	29
Canteens and food preparation premises	2
Bakehouses	2
Public houses	1
Slaughterhouses	17
Meat inspection visits	302
Hairdressers premises	5

Nature of Inspection										No. of Inspections made
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rats and mice inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Visits for food sampling etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Inspection of caravan dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Swimming baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drinking water sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits re infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Total										1687

Complaints Received

327 complaints were received at my office during the year. This is the same number as last year. The complaints have been classified as follows:—

Nature of Complaint										Number of Complaints Received
Choked or leaking drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
General housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Defective sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dilapidated dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vermin and other insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Delay in emptying dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Keeping of animal nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rats and mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total										327

Particulars of Notices Served Under Public Health Acts and West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951

Number of written informal notices served during the year requiring nuisances and housing defects to be remedied	181
Number complied with	190*
Number of verbal intimations given	136
Number complied with	127*
Number of statutory notices served re nuisances (excluding housing repairs)	24
Number complied with by owner or occupier	16*
Number of statutory notices served requiring housing defects to be remedied	16
Number complied with by owner	6*
Number of notices where work executed by local authority in default of owner (to remedy housing defects and other nuisances)	10*
Number of notices where works executed by owner after institution of legal proceedings	2*

*includes notices served prior to 1960, but complied with in 1960.

The statutory notices served during the year included notices under the powers contained in the Public Health Act 1925, section 22 (prevention of soil being washed into street and sewer), Public Health Act 1936, section 24 (maintenance of a length of public sewer), 45 (repair of defective closet), 56 (paving and drainage of yard), 75 (renewal of dustbins), 93 (abatement of nuisances), and under West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, section 35 (repair of defective houses), and 53 (cleansing of choked drains).

Nature of Defects Remedied Under Public Health Acts

Choked drains cleansed	125
Drains reconstructed or repaired	14
New drain reconstructed	1
Watercloset fittings repaired or renewed	29
Inspection chambers repaired	2
Sink waste pipes renewed	2
Dustbins renewed	76
Accumulations removed	4

Dirty and/or verminous premises cleansed	3
Insect pest infestations cleared	2
Rodent infestations cleared	29
Roofs repaired	24
Chimney stacks repaired	5
Smoke nuisances abated	1
Eaves gutters and fallpipes repaired or renewed ...	15
Fractured walls repaired	4
Walls rebuilt or repaired	8
Window frames and fittings repaired or renewed ...	8
Fireplaces and cooking ranges repaired or renewed ...	17
Floors repaired	8
Doors and door frames repaired	8
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	19
Water supply restored	2
Paving of yards and passages renewed	7
Miscellaneous defects remedied	4

HOUSING

Repair of Houses

Action for repair of houses was taken entirely under the Public Health Acts and no notices were served under the repairs sections of the Housing Acts. The reason for this appears to be that there is not a sufficient number of building trade employees available to maintain all existing dwelling house property in good repair. All that the Public Health Department can do is to try to secure the carrying out of urgent repairs to the many houses where such are required, by action under the Public Health Acts, rather than to press for a few houses to be put into really good repair in every respect by action under the Housing Acts.

Slum Clearance

The work connected with re-housing of families and demolishing of buildings in the Clearance Areas Nos. 4 (Well Lane), 5 (Melton High Street), 6 (Melton Green), 7 (Firth Road), 8 (Cemetery Road), 9 (Tan Yard), and 10 (Packman Road) continued during 1960, and was mostly completed at the end of the year. The Clearance Orders in connection with these areas were made in January and November 1958.

Two houses in the Winterwell Ward, 31 in the Central Ward and 34 in the Melton Ward were demolished during the year.

On the 18th May 1960, the Council made Clearance Orders with respect to Clearance Areas Nos. 11 (Barnsley Road), 12 (Barnsley Road), 13 (Cemetery Road), 14 (Midland Terrace), and 15 (Chapel Street) containing a total of 60 dwelling houses. A public local enquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in respect of houses in Areas Nos. 12 and 14, in December 1960.

Representations were made to the Council concerning 8 individual unfit houses.

Legal proceedings were necessary in one instance where an unfit house was let and re-occupied after the date on which a demolition order in respect of the house became operative and it was by notice required to be vacated.

Completion of the demolition of one block of unfit houses was undertaken by the Council when left for a long period in a dangerous state by a demolition contractor.

As the work of clearing the first five years programme of unfit houses was nearing completion at the end of 1960, the preparation of the next five years programme was commenced.

Disrepair Certificates : Rent Act 1957

Two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year but as the dwellings were situated in Clearance Areas, certificates were not granted.

Housing Statistics for the Year are as follows:—

Number of dwellinghouses in District	5006
Number of houses included in above:	
(a) back-to-back	2
(b) single back	14

Houses in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere

Number of houses included in representations made during the year:—

(a) in Clearance Areas	61
(b) individual unfit houses	8

A. Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished.	Displaced during year.	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation.	47	101	35
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957.	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas.			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.	20	38	11
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	—	3	2
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts.	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	—	—	—
B. Unfit Houses Closed	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957.	3	14	3
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	1	3	—

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority.	60	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts.	4	1
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	—	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957.	—	—

D. Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

	Number of Houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year.	—	—

No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings

(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	51
(b) Overcrowding	—

Rent Act 1957

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted ...	—
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to local authority ...	—
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled	2

New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year :—

By the Local Authority—82

By Private Enterprise—26

Grants for conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during the year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work	—	—	—
(b) Improvements	50	47	34

Details of Advances for the Purpose of Acquiring or Constructing Houses

The Council are granting loans to persons acquiring existing houses, or constructing new houses for their own occupation.

Common Lodging House

The common lodging house in which 17 male persons were accommodated, remained unsatisfactory. A report was made on the conditions existing, to the Public Health Committee. The premises were taken over by the Council on the 12th February, with a view to demolition of the building, but as other accommodation was not available for the occupants, the building was still in use at the end of the year.

Sanitary Accommodation

The following table shows the number of dwelling houses and other buildings in the five wards of the District and the sanitary accommodation provided thereat :—

Wards	Dwelling Houses	Dwelling Houses with Shops (incl. in Col. 1)	Shops and Factories	Miscellaneous Buildings	Privies	Water Closets	Fixed Ashpits		Dustbins	Cesspools	Slop Closets	Chemical Closets
							Wet	Dry				
Central	1635	47	51	40	7	2406	5	11	1687	5	1	8
East	721	53	17	15	7	901	2	1	736	4	—	4
Wharnccliffe	864	26	30	16	—	1026	—	1	935	2	—	—
Winterwell	641	42	26	15	—	766	—	2	681	—	—	—
Melton	1145	27	27	18	—	1254	—	3	1164	1	1	—
Totals	5006	195	151	104	14	6353	7	18	5203	12	2	12

Caravans

No licences to station and use moveable dwellings in the District were issued during the year. A few caravans are stationed in the District for short periods, principally for the use of employees engaged on civil engineering or constructional work in the area. These were visited with a view to ensuring reasonable sanitary conditions on the site.

No applications were received for licences for caravan sites under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, and there are no licensed sites in the District.

Cleansing of Dirty and Verminous Premises

One Council house which was seriously infested with bed-bugs was cleansed during the year. This required keeping the house vacant for a number of weeks for thorough disinfection and cleansing.

Insect Pests

Other insect pests dealt with included wasps, bryobia, cockroaches and flies.

For the eradication of cockroaches, some treatment of dwelling house premises by the application of liquid or powder insecticides is given by the Council without charge, providing the occupants are willing to co-operate and maintain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness.

Rodent Infestation Control

Thirty five notifications were received of infestations of premises by rats and mice. As the Council undertakes treatment of dwelling house premises for the destruction of rats and mice free of charge, occupiers of such premises readily notify the Council of any infestation.

Shops, factories and other business premises are treated at the request of the occupiers and a charge is made to cover the cost of materials and labour. The Council employ a part-time rodent operator on this work.

The following table records the work carried out during the year :—

Type of Premises	RATS Number of properties:—			MICE Number of properties:—		
	In-spected	Found to be infested	Treated by L.A.	In-spected	Found to be infested	Treated by L.A.
Local Authority Depots etc.	3	2	2	2	2	2
Dwelling houses	18	17	17	2	1	1
Business premises	6	5	5	2	2	2
Totals	27	24	24	6	5	5

Inspection of Factories

The following tables give particulars of the number of inspections made and the action taken during 1960 :—

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948. Part I of the Act of 1937.

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by the local authorities.	5	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	39	4	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	6	—	—	—
Total	50	7	2	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	2	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	2	—

Public Swimming Baths

Samples of water from the public swimming bath were taken on five occasions during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The continuous filtration plant which operates at the swimming bath appears to maintain the water in a satisfactory bacteriological condition in general, but the inspections made and the reports received during recent years upon the examination of samples of water, indicate that some improvement in the chlorination plant and its supervision and control may be desirable.

Sample No.	Probable No. of coliform bacilli McConkey 2 days 37° C	Probable No. of faecal coli.	p.H. Value	Free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts of water
124 and 125	0 per 100 ml.	—	8.0	0.5
126 and 127	8 per 100 ml.	Isolated	7.0	0.3
128 and 129	2 per 100 ml.	—	6.2	0.3
130 and 131	0 per 100 ml.	—	7.8	2.0
132 and 133	0 per 100 ml.	—	7.4	0.2

Hairdressers Premises

Persons carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber, and the premises used for the business must be registered by the Council. Two new registrations were effected during the year, bringing the total registrations for the District to 11. Prior to registration all the premises were brought to a standard fixed by the Public Health Committee.

Atmospheric Pollution

In January a Public Enquiry was held into the Council's first application for the establishment of a Smoke Control Area in the District. The Smoke Control Order was subsequently confirmed but modified so that it did not come into operation until the 1st November 1960.

The smoke from chimneys of domestic premises gives gross local pollution at a low level near the dwellings, and the dirt, grime and nuisance from this pollution are much in evidence. The rapid extension of Smoke Control Areas in the District would result in both the air we breathe and the houses we occupy being in a much cleaner condition.

Efforts were continued during the year by the application of the provisions of the Clean Air Act and the control of boiler installations and chimney heights to reduce air pollution from industrial sources. I am sure that much more could be done in the operation of industrial plant and furnaces to reduce the emission of smoke. Complaints were received of smoke nuisance from scrap metal yards where non-metal covering materials were removed from metal scrap by burning. The installation of suitable incinerators for these processes may result in reduced pollution.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Measurement of air pollution was commenced in this District in June, 1958, when five lead peroxide gauges and one deposit gauge were installed.

Readings were continued during the year and the information given in the Public Analyst's reports is tabulated opposite :—

Lead Peroxide Gauges

Month	Mg. of SO ₃ /day collected by 100 cm. of batch A Pbo ₃ at:—					Pre-vailing winds
	Wath Wood Reservoir	Park Lane	Sewage Works	Strathmore	Farfield Lane	
January	4·47	3·14	2·98	2·17	3·91	N.W.
February	4·75	3·52	3·46	2·46	4·47	S.
March	2·70	3·90	3·53	1·78	3·27	S.E.
April	2·73	2·60	2·30	1·49	2·70	W.N.
May	2·31	3·07	2·04	1·32	2·64	N.E.
June	1·92	2·30	1·94	1·05	1·94	S.W.
July	1·62	1·79	1·36	1·00	0·81	S.W.
August	1·75	1·91	1·43	0·79	1·42	S.W.
September	2·57	2·73	2·21	1·34	2·12	S.
October	3·41	3·45	3·15	1·77	3·11	S.E.
November	2·39	2·26	3·83	2·10	5·19	S.W.
December....	5·70	3·48	3·47	2·58	4·10	S.W.
Totals ...	36·32	34·15	31·70	19·85	35·68	—
Monthly Average	3·02	2·85	2·64	1·65	2·97	—

The results given by the lead peroxide gauges show the increased quantity of sulphur pollution in the air during the winter months when pollution from domestic sources is at its greatest.

Soot Deposit Gauge

Month	Period of exposure in days	Monthly rain deposit in inches	Total water insoluble matter in tons/sq. mile	Total water soluble matter in tons/sq. mile	Total solids in tons sq. mile	Prevailing winds
January	33	4.45	6.60	10.24	16.84	N.W.
February	27	1.89	6.27	3.57	9.84	S.
March	31	1.46	8.04	5.27	13.31	S.E.
April	30	0.59	6.27	2.80	9.07	W.N.
May ...	31	0.95	5.73	3.37	9.10	N.E.
June	31	0.59	5.50	1.97	7.47	S.W.
July	29	2.29	9.17	6.17	15.34	S.W.
August ...	32	3.70	8.24	5.67	13.91	S.W.
September	31	3.74	7.54	5.80	13.34	S.
October	24	4.37	6.37	5.07	11.44	S.E.
November	31	4.87	8.83	7.84	16.68	S.W.
December....	30	2.09	8.54	5.60	14.14	S.W.
Totals	360	30.99	87.10	63.37	150.48	—
Monthly Average	30	2.58	7.26	5.28	12.54	—

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Milk and Dairies

The whole of the milk sold in the District is designated milk, being either "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested" milk. It is delivered by two producer retailers who

sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk and by nine registered distributors. Also 31 shopkeepers are registered to sell bottled milk from their shop premises.

Where bottled milk, other than "sterilised" milk, was to be sold from a grocers shop, the Council decided to require refrigerated storage accommodation for the milk before issuing a licence.

The number of licences issued during the year for the sale of designated milk was as follows:—

Designation of Milk	Type of Licence	Number of Licences Granted
Sterilised	Supplementary	2
Pasteurised ...	Supplementary	2
Tuberculin Tested	Supplementary	2
Sterilised	Dealer's	31
Pasteurised ...	Dealer's	7
Tuberculin Tested	Dealer's	7

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

Five samples of milk were purchased during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, the results are tabulated below:—

Sample No.	Date of Sampling	Grade of Milk	Methylene Blue Test Decolourisation period
626	1/3/60	Pasteurised ...	N
627	1/3/60	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	N
628	1/3/60	Pasteurised ...	N
629	1/3/60	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	N
630	1/3/60	Tuberculin Tested	N

N. Indicates that the sample was not decolourised within the period of hours specified in the regulations and therefore satisfied the prescribed test.

Drinking Water Samples

Two samples of drinking water were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. The results are tabulated below:—

Sample No.	Date of Collection	Probable Number of coliform bacilli McConkey 2 days 37° C	Remarks on Report
243	27/6/60	0 per 100 ml.	Sample satisfactory
244	9/11/60	0 per 100 ml.	Sample satisfactory

Slaughterhouses and Inspection of Meat

One slaughterhouse was licensed for use for slaughtering purposes and was in regular use throughout the year. One application for a licence for existing slaughterhouse premises which had not been used for a number of years, was refused.

Priority in attention was given to meat inspection work to ensure that the carcase and organs of every animal slaughtered was inspected before removal from the slaughterhouse. Inspections have been regularly required at weekends and out of normal office hours for this purpose. Post-mortem inspection of animals slaughtered is carried out in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Ministry Memorandum 3/Meat.

A report on the slaughterhouse facilities for the District was prepared for submission to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and was approved by the Council. The Minister accepted the Report but directed that the Report should be deemed to include two applications for new slaughterhouse licences which were received by the Council after submission of the Report.

Particulars of animals slaughtered and inspected, and fresh killed meat condemned for the year ended 31st December 1960:—

	Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1060	140	Nil	3951	Nil
Number inspected	1060	140	Nil	3951	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	249	33	—	36	—
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci.....	23.5	23.6	—	0.9	—
Tuberculosis only:—					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	—	Nil	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	21	10	—	Nil	—
Percentage of the Number inspected, affected with tuber- culosis	2.0	7.0	—	—	—
Cysticercosis:—					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	—	—	—

Total weight of fresh killed meat condemned was 4,988 lbs.

All meat condemned is treated with green dye and then removed from the slaughterhouse to an animal by-products manufacturer.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954

Fourteen licences were in force during the year in which the Council had granted authorising the holders to slaughter animals in a slaughterhouse.

The majority of persons holding licences were only engaged occasionally in slaughtering animals.

Humane methods of slaughter were practised, using the captive bolt pistol.

There are no premises in the District licensed for use for the slaughter of horses, or for use as knackers yard.

Inspection of Other Foods

The following foodstuffs were condemned at food shops. The food was surrendered by the owners, and was collected and disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse tip by the local authority.

Articles of Food	No. of cans, jars, bottles or packets	Weight (lbs.)
Canned vegetables	86	105
Canned fruit	54	73½
Canned meat	32	67½
Canned fish	7	3¼
Canned milk	8	4½
Preserves	20	20¼
Cheese	—	61½
Sauce and pickles	9	7
Coffee essence	2	¾
Sausages	—	14
Ham	—	6¼
Cream	1	¼
Jellies	2	¾
Animal foods	2	1½
TOTALS	223	366

Food Premises

The numbers of the various types of food premises in the District are as follows :—

Grocers	14
Grocer and general dealers	59
Greengrocers	4
Fish friers	15
Fishmongers	2
Butchers	16
Works canteens	8
School canteens	5
Restaurants and cafes	3
Clubs, Public Houses	22
Total ...	148

Food premises registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, are :—

(a) Sale of ice cream	46
(b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or of potted pressed, pickled or preserved food	2
Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations	3

Food Hygiene Regulations

Although routine inspections of food premises could not be carried out because of insufficient staff, it was possible following an increase in the establishment halfway through the year, to pay a little more attention to food premises, and a start was made with inspection of premises where foodstuffs are prepared or manufactured for sale and need to be registered for that purpose. Some progress was made in bringing such premises to a higher hygienic standard.

Warnings were given to several persons with respect to smoking cigarettes whilst engaged in the handling of food. Those who are engaged in the preparation and sale of food should consider it part of their duty and service to the public to exercise the greatest self control in their smoking habits.

Copies of the *Food Hygiene Codes of Practice* booklets, dealing with hygiene in the handling, transport and retail sale of meat, and of fish, were issued by the Council to traders concerned.

Food and Drugs Act

Several complaints were received at the office concerning food considered by the purchaser to be unfit to eat. In one case a loaf of bread, which the public analyst subsequently found contained the head of a mouse, was the subject of legal proceedings. In another instance a jar of pickles, mainly cauliflower, contained many small insects. Tins of peeled shrimps were also the subject of a complaint.

Ice Cream Samples

Eight samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and the results are as follows:—

Sample No.	Sample obtained from shop or vehicle	Result of Methylene Blue test Period of decolourisation	Provisional Grade	Remarks on type of pack
235	Shop	Not decolourised	1	Unopened block
236	Shop	" "	1	Unopened tub
237	Shop	" "	1	" "
238	Shop	" "	1	Opened block
239	Shop	" "	1	Wrapped block
240	Shop	" "	1	Unopened tub
241	Vehicle	" "	1	Loose Ice cream
242	Vehicle	" "	1	" " "

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The following statement with respect to the work done in the collection and disposal of refuse, the income and expenditure incurred, refer to the year ended 31st March 1961.

Refuse Collection

Type of receptacles emptied	Number Emptied	Number of Loads of refuse
Dustbins	240,133	2846
Dry ashpits	66	23
Trade refuse bins	3,293	51
Waste paper and cardboard	—	220
Total number of loads collected ...	—	3140

Refuse Disposal

	No. of Loads
House and trade refuse delivered at tip	2920
Refuse delivered at tip by private owners	241
Refuse delivered at tip by Engineer and Surveyors Department	1093
Refuse delivered at tip by W.R.C.C. (Highways) ...	134
Salvage from shop delivered at Skin Yard Depot ...	220
Slag delivered at tip from Parkgate Iron and Steel Works	2499
Total number of loads disposed of	7107

Estimated weight of materials disposed of at tip ... 35,540 tons.

Sale of Salvage

Materials Sold	Weights			
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Waste paper	89	8	2	25
Textiles	2	8	0	0
Ferrous metals	6	5	0	8
Non-ferrous metals...	—	8	3	12
Totals.....	98	10	2	17

Expenditure and Income

Details of expenditure and income are as follows:—

Expenditure :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuse Collection ...	9,238	18	3			
Refuse Disposal ...	2,547	1	2			
	<hr/>			11,785	19	5

Income :

From sale of salvage	886	12	9			
From trade refuse and tip charges ...	40	14	8			
From rent of tip field	4	1	8			
	<hr/>			931	9	1

Net cost of refuse collection and disposal	10,854	10	4
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The net cost of collection and disposal of refuse per 1,000 houses in the year ended 31st March 1961, was £2,168 6s. 0d. For the year ended 31st March 1960 the cost was £1,950 17s. 10d.

During the year 46 complaints were received at the office, concerning the failure to maintain a sufficiently frequent and regular refuse collection service. This is an indication of

the decline in the adequacy of this service, as, in 1938 only three such complaints were received. Some of the factors responsible for this decline are no doubt beyond the control of the Council. It does appear that the nation's affairs are now so organized that labour and money are drawn to the provision of luxury and other goods in profusion, to the detriment of the cleansing service. Refuse collection, though essential to the community, has become much less attractive as an employment than it was in 1938. It should be remembered however, that from time-to-time expressions of appreciation of the service are received, and that week by week employees engaged on the work are giving loyal service, often under difficult weather and other conditions.

Throughout the year dustbins were emptied on an average once every eight days, but the intervals between collections varied from time-to-time, the shortest being six days and the longest being eleven days.

Disposal of refuse at the Festival Road tip was completed in March 1960. During the whole of the 12 months ended 31st March 1961, all refuse was tipped at the Baths Field tip and was used for raising the level of the land for the purpose of improving the playing fields in that area.

Salvage of saleable waste materials continued during the year. An electrically operated waste paper baling machine was installed to replace a hand-baler, with a view to increasing waste paper salvage.

Conclusion

I thank the Members of the Council and the Medical Officer of Health for the support given to the work of this department during the year, and all other officers of the Council for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. W. WILKINSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

13th November, 1961.

A. Taylor & Sons Ltd., Wombwell, Yorks.
